

DELEGATES' BUSY DAY

MANY MEETINGS HELD BY THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Visiting Pastors Will Take Pulpits This Morning and There Will Be Meetings Afternoon and Evening.

VIGOROUS TEMPERANCE TALK

EVIL OF DRINKING AND ITS CURE DISCUSSED BY REV. E. Y. HILL.

State Law, He Says, Contemplates Prohibition, and Officers Could Cut Off Liquor Traffic.

In spite of the heavy rain, the most successful session of the Christian Endeavor convention was held last night in Tomlinson Hall. Damp weather failed to check the enthusiasm of the delegates nor did it mar the effectiveness of the addresses. Yesterday was the busiest day of the delegates spent during the convention. The election of officers and a business session in the morning was followed by President Medbury's address and an interesting session in the afternoon. The delegates held noon meetings at many places in the city and in addition to this activity the Junior branch of the society had special meetings.

Yesterday's events marked the real close of the convention. This morning the delegates will attend services at the city churches and a number of visiting pastors will occupy pulpits. This afternoon and evening in Tomlinson Hall large meetings will be held. In the afternoon there will be a mass meeting of Endeavorers at which the Rev. Clarence Eberman, of Boston, Mass., will deliver the address. To-night the Rev. Mr. Eberman will deliver another address and an interesting session will be taken after a consecration service.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND TEMPERANCE.

After the song service last night by Prof. Bilhorn, of Chicago, three addresses were made. The principal talk was by the Rev. E. Y. Hill, of Logansport, on "Good Citizenship and Temperance." Mr. Hill pointed out to the Endeavorers the closeness of alliance between the two phrases forming the subject of his speech. He said:

"This is a delightful gathering of good citizens. Christian Endeavorers are always good citizens. They are loyal to their country in all the deepest meanings of loyalty. Not more loyal were the Macabees to the rights of the English people, nor more loyal were the soldiers under Washington to the independence of America or the boys in blue to the preservation of the Union than are the Christian Endeavorers to the highest mission and divinest meanings of our great Nation. Christian Endeavorers insist on righteousness in government and a flag that is clean."

"We recognize that there are great problems to be solved before the Nation is ideal. There are the problems of labor and capital, the problems of taxation, housing, the poor, education of the ignorant, problems of the South and West and problems municipal. The pluckiest, the bravest, the cranks and the party boss make all these problems more difficult. Next perhaps to the demon, greed, we confront intemperance, the saloon and the organized liquor traffic as the greatest menace to our liberties as men, women and children, the greatest problem with which the State has to deal. For intemperance destroys democracy. It strikes at the very foundations of government stability. In this Republic we must have citizens of self-control, men who can govern and who in turn are governed. Intemperance is against all sovereignty save the passion and brutality. The history of the old world is a record of no nation can stand half sober and half drunk. This fact has long been recognized, for from the earliest recorded history there have been intemperance laws for the protection of society."

"In America, where the people are nervous, restless, always hurrying, constantly acting in body and mind, pursuing and chasing, the tendency to intemperance is marked and the danger all the more ominous. The busy man, the man who is unable to nerve him for the day's impending tasks, then he takes stimulants to rest him and refresh him when he is weary after the task is done. He unconsciously forms a habit. Drunkards always begin in moderation. There is no road to sobriety, to plain drinkness and sickness, to intemperance, that does not pass that station so full of deception and delusion. Moderation thus initiated perhaps in the baneful treating habit almost certainly ends in degradation."

"After a hundred years and more of temperance agitation in our country, and after centuries of recorded experience in other lands, the wonder to me is that America, so practical, so sensible, so discerning of the paths along which success lies, should be disinclined to blunders, should not have more fully recognized the evil, the damage, the bad economy, the loss of life, the social crime of intemperance and banished the saloon and the whole traffic from all our borders. Every citizen of this country certainly an economic blunder. A large is the sum we spend for education and religion to build up the nation, and we spend far more fabulous is the amount we spend to tear them down. Our liquor bill as a nation is \$200,000,000 a year."

"Suppose we took that sum and invest it. We could build in one year industrial establishments, we could build a new navy, we could employ them for a short time and then employ them as a permanent force. In a short time they and the whole people would be far richer. America spends every year fifteen dollars for each citizen, and every man, woman and child inside our coats. Think of the cost inflicted upon us to maintain coast, police, jails, asylums and other regulations and restraints made necessary by rum-caused lawlessness."

"A committee fifty years two years ago investigated the economic aspects of the liquor problem, not for the sake of temperance agitation, but for purely scientific purposes, and hence cannot be charged with blind headed fanaticism, reported that of 1,300 convicts in seventeen prisons in as many states, thirty-nine per cent. of them were guilty of crime, the principal cause of which was liquor. We can reasonably go beyond that committee and say that about nine tenths of all the crimes are due directly or indirectly to over-indulgence in intoxicants."

"More than that, this same committee reported that only one per cent. of the crimes for charitable relief in our cities had been reduced to pauperism by drink, and that thirty-seven per cent. of the principal criminals housed owned their degradation to the same cause, so that obviously was it the determining factor in the criminal life of the nation would not have existed. About one-half of all the pauperism among men and children in this country is due directly to the sale of liquor. Both organized crime and organized labor are recognizing the bad economy of the principal cause of labor, one-third of them said that they prohibited drinking."

"While in early days drinking was more or less associated with labor organizations, to-day many of the unions are expressly against it. Refusing to tolerate a man charged on account of drunkenness or to assist him in time of sickness or nonemployment. The Union Pacific Railroad has just issued an order that no man who frequents a saloon on duty or off duty can remain in the service of the company. At Cheyenne, Wyo., as a result, twenty-five clubs closed at once. They are recognizing that in these days, when dangerous powers are being harnessed to drive machinery at terrific speed, when accuracy, precision and calm are necessary in these driving, whirling times, when business methods demand high mental and balance, it is no time for the clear head to be muddled by intoxicants."

"But if intemperance is an economic blunder it is certainly a menace to the

state. The state exists to protect the rights, guarantee the liberties and foster the welfare of the people. But suppose that the greatest enemy of these rights, liberties and welfare, an enemy scattered throughout all our population, a man who it is impossible to turn guns or bayonets, an enemy fortified in 20,000 saloons, with 100,000 bottles of liquor, with a total of 2,000,000 votes, suppose that this enemy against property, against sanity, against obedience to law, against the harmony with which the ideas of the Republic, this enemy against churches, homes, pure and decent living, against the balance of power—is it not an appalling civic danger?

"Now the question is what ought to be done, what can be done, what needs to be done, in view of these conditions? Our attitude certainly can be only that of opposition, protest, remonstrance, until the saloon has been banished, until the people are free from its influence. The facts perhaps apprehended by the minds have not sunk into the hearts and consciences of the people that there is a menace and a determined sentiment. A great impending calamity will strike tremendously a great calamity as when the storm itself, but a constant peril which grows quietly and grips not less, and does its work like a slowly-developing fever, to such the people grow accustomed and indifferent. Let it be advertised in the Sunday school, in the Christian Endeavor and from the pulpit and press what the saloon means in this Nation. As the churches organize for propagating the mission, let it be organized for antagonizing intemperance. The fires of divine wrath ought to be kindled through and through a steady, indifferent and careless church until it roars from its lethargy and awakes fully armed with crushing blows this malignant foe of God, nation, church and home. And the saloon for four more than just this—an aroused, united, organized and disciplined body of Christian people."

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LAW IS PROHIBITIVE.

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JUNIOR ENDEAVORERS.

A Conference Breakfast and a Round Table the Features.

Miss Frances Le Baron, of Chicago, delivered an interesting talk yesterday morning at the conference breakfast given by the Junior Endeavorers at the Young Women's Christian Association building. The breakfast was intended to evoke discussion as to how best the welfare of the Junior Society might be promoted and a number of experienced workers told of the results of their labors.

Miss Le Baron spoke on "What Value Has the Child in the Church Member?" That its value is manifest to any church. She said, is apparent to the least observant. The child in the church is an element that lends enthusiasm to the Christian and is a source of inspiration at all times. Her experience with children in Sunday schools, she said, has been very satisfactory and very pleasant.

"Children" furnished the theme of most of the talks. The Rev. Mr. Medbury, superintendent of the Junior department, said that the Junior branch of the Christian Endeavor society is the most vital of the society. "We have 600,000 societies of children," she said, "and the number is increasing. It is the most important reason for continued growth, and we have many a child who is devoted to the time and attention to working with the children. It is an important branch of the society, and the law that it is before him one wide-open door—he can resign."

"There is great encouragement to the people who favor temperance, and the work for it. Vast is the change from the common, unabashed drinking of other lands. Every citizen of this country knows how marked is the decline in excessive drinking among the large army of men on the saloon as well as the women. The Missouri river towns or to Kansas City. One year we did have the original saloon, and it was a little while, but it was soon quashed out. It is something that a boy can go through his formative years and be tempted to drink, and it is far better to have the saloons scarce and hard to find than to face to face with them all the time."

"I am informed that in Ohio last year legislative and townships outlawed the saloon, either by referendum or by council prohibition. And Indiana can do this. As many saloons to the population of the State as the population of the States on the east and west. It is a permanent feature of all conventions."

Following the breakfast at the W. C. U. A. round table was held, presided over by Mrs. M. L. Hageman.

Prominent junior workers spoke on assigned subjects. There were about 200 present. The Rev. Mr. Medbury, superintendent of the Junior department, said that the Junior branch of the Christian Endeavor society is the most vital of the society. "We have 600,000 societies of children," she said, "and the number is increasing. It is the most important reason for continued growth, and we have many a child who is devoted to the time and attention to working with the children. It is an important branch of the society, and the law that it is before him one wide-open door—he can resign."

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Strong Resolution Against the Saloon—Sessions of the Day.

Besides electing officers for next year the Indiana Christian Endeavor Union yesterday adopted resolutions against the saloon. They urged the members to make all the opposition they can against the saloon and any one who in any way supports its legalization. This resolution was brought up at the morning session in Meridian-street M. E. Church. The resolutions committee was composed of the Rev. J. Webster Bailey, C. Cheyenne, Wyo., as a result, twenty-five clubs closed at once. They are recognizing that in these days, when dangerous powers are being harnessed to drive machinery at terrific speed, when accuracy, precision and calm are necessary in these driving, whirling times, when business methods demand high mental and balance, it is no time for the clear head to be muddled by intoxicants."

tution cannot be legalized and licensed without sin, and that, under our State law, no citizen can be a saloon keeper, and that our members use every means that is in their power to show their opposition to the saloon and to foreign citizenship, that gives it support or acquiescence in its legalization."

President Medbury, before the election of officers, appealed to the members of the nominating committee not to consider his name, but to turn to the Rev. Mr. Medbury, after listening to Mr. Medbury, resolved that as the other officers were nominated unanimously they thought he would have to accept. He finally consented and the following were elected:

President—The Rev. Charles S. Medbury, of Angola.

Secretary—Miss Anna Louise Minch, of Indianapolis.

Treasurer—Miss Anna Louise Minch, of Indianapolis.

View President—The Rev. Thomas Ashburn, of Evansville; the Rev. Sylvester Newlin, of Kokomo; the Rev. S. H. Tritt, of New Albany; the Rev. J. Webster Bailey, of Fort Wayne; the Rev. C. R. Johnson, of Indianapolis; the Rev. J. D. Brosey, of Auburn; Calvin Fene of Wabash.

Manager of Transportation—Mr. C. J. Buchanan, of Indianapolis.

Superintendent of Junior Department—Mrs. M. L. Hageman, of Indianapolis.

Supervisor of the Junior Department—Charles J. Orison, of Indianapolis.

Intermediate Counselor—Mrs. L. E. Sellers, of Terre Haute.

Mrs. J. Edward Brown, of Indianapolis, discussed the "Prayer Meeting Plan." She said the hope of the prayer meeting does not develop reverence.

JUNIORS AND SENIORS.

The afternoon session was held at Tomlinson Hall and was divided between the seniors and juniors. The former held the hall for the first two hours, and then gave way to the little folks, who entered the hall by the stage and sang several songs, led by Professor Bilhorn.

President Medbury delivered his annual address at the close of the devotional services led by E. R. Gesaman, of Fort Wayne. Mr. Medbury began by telling of the spiritual power derived from the convention. He reviewed the work of the past year, and said it would have a good influence on the work of the future. The facts perhaps apprehended by the minds have not sunk into the hearts and consciences of the people that there is a menace and a determined sentiment. A great impending calamity will strike tremendously a great calamity as when the storm itself, but a constant peril which grows quietly and grips not less, and does its work like a slowly-developing fever, to such the people grow accustomed and indifferent. Let it be advertised in the Sunday school, in the Christian Endeavor and from the pulpit and press what the saloon means in this Nation. As the churches organize for propagating the mission, let it be organized for antagonizing intemperance. The fires of divine wrath ought to be kindled through and through a steady, indifferent and careless church until it roars from its lethargy and awakes fully armed with crushing blows this malignant foe of God, nation, church and home. And the saloon for four more than just this—an aroused, united, organized and disciplined body of Christian people."

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